

THE COUNTRY MUST INSURE ITSELF AGAINST INCAPACITY.

In his vigorous speech at Philadelphia on Monday night Mr. Hughes made an observation that should keep his countrymen thinking soberly every day until election morning, the seventh of November.

"We cannot say now in what particular sort of mess we shall find things in March next."

Here is room for disquieting speculation. The Government is in feeble hands. It is never prepared to act. In emergencies it does not know what to do, or how to begin. It is the sport of circumstances. It waits for something to turn up with a guilty feeling of incapacity to deal with untoward events. Mr. Wilson, inconsistent and vacillating himself and unable to learn from experience, can obtain neither inspiration nor support from his Cabinet, which is the weakest that any President has called together since

the Civil war. The policy of the Democratic Administration is not so much watchful as fearful waiting. It is flabby, timid, procrastinating, always undecided.

So anything may happen to the nation, any disaster, any disgrace. Mr. Hughes is right: we don't know "in what particular sort of mess we shall find things in March next." The country is helpless to prevent blunders and imbecilities which may involve it in an unwelcome war or tarnish its honor; but the people can see to it that an American President with character and stamina as well as with brains is in the White House on March 4, to pilot the country through the rapids and the people can give him a Republican Congress to provide the legislation he asks for to carry out his policies. The people can be in no doubt that the Cabinet Charles Evans Hughes selects will contain only able and efficient men, the best the country affords.—New York Sun.

Reasons Why Hughes Should Be Elected

BECAUSE he stands for Protection, Prosperity, Preparedness and Patriotism.

BECAUSE he will not permit partisanship to triumph over Patriotism. BECAUSE his speech of acceptance expresses his desire to co-operate with labor for its advantage, not to exploit it for his own.

BECAUSE he will command the respect of Europe and Asia and win the friendship of Latin-America.

BECAUSE he will never by proclamation deny the right of Americans to pursue their business in other lands under the protection of the American flag.

BECAUSE he will not repudiate the American flag in any land.

BECAUSE he will not put action into words, but words into action.

BECAUSE, as Theodore Roosevelt well says, he has high sentiments of justice and dignity, is upright and straightforward, is an incontestable master of judicial matters, and always translates his words into deeds.

BECAUSE he is a strong, sure, courageous man, with a clear-cut program before him and with the courage, intelligence and determination to carry it out and bring to our country self-respecting peace and world-wide respect.

BECAUSE as Governor of New York he has already proved that he dared to do the right thing, and is prepared to further do and dare when called into a wider field.

BECAUSE he is not a dreamer and not a quitter.

BECAUSE he is a firm friend of preparedness for the United States and not for preparedness through political expediency.

BECAUSE he will not burden us with war taxes in time of peace.

BECAUSE we need a tariff not founded upon free trade, nor for "revenue only," but to protect American labor and American industry from the deadly competition of the foreigner.

BECAUSE he is a red-blooded American. His policy will be "America first, America efficient."

BECAUSE he can be depended upon to keep platform pledges.

BECAUSE he will protect this country against being flooded with the cheap manufactures of Europe after the war.

BECAUSE he is the chosen head of a party which has long fathered all great constructive legislation which experience has proved to be wise and which has invariably been opposed by the Democratic party.

BECAUSE a business man is going to be especially needed in the next few years. In consequence of the European war a tremendous readjustment of the world's business is ahead. The United States must be economically prepared. It must not, as now, be left defenseless. It must not have a President with an untrained business mind, ever changing. Mr. Hughes made a remarkable record as a business Governor of New York. He has extraordinary ability to see all sides of a question. Not from him, as from Wilson, will be heard any declaration that he will hang business men "high as Haman" if they do not agree with him.

BECAUSE he is a man of forward vision, of practicality and firmness, not a mere rhetorician and theorist.

BECAUSE he stands for the protection of American lives and property abroad as well as at home.

BECAUSE through him the whole nation will be in the Government. It will not be ruled by one section, nor by one man.

BECAUSE he is for an effective, not an unsound and sham system of rural credits to help the farmer and for a wise conservation of natural resources.

BECAUSE he is for a Federal workmen's compensation law suitable for the employees of the Government, and those employees engaged in interstate commerce and subject to the hazard of injury.

BECAUSE he favors investigating before legislating.

Democratic Prosperity in 1914

Below is a sample of the sort of news that was appearing in the papers during the months when Mr. Wilson and his party were trying to produce prosperity without the assistance of munitions contracts. The date is January 1, 1914.

MARCHING IDLE ARMY CRIED FOR FOOD UPON STROKE OF NEW YEAR

Five Hundred Men Paraded the Streets of Chicago.

"You Are Drunk and We Are Hungry," They Shouted.

Broke Windows and Punctured Tires of Automobiles.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH.) CHICAGO, January 1.—Entering restaurants and demanding food, breaking windows and puncturing automobile tires, a crowd of nearly 500 unemployed men early this morning marched through Chicago's business district. They furnished a strange contrast to New Year revelers who were leaving the cafes and restaurants.

The men marched in State street, four abreast, carrying a banner which read: "We demand work, no charity." The crowd halted at the intersection of Van Buren street and the police called the marchers, but they soon returned to the street. "Hey, you bunch of scoundrels," shouted a pedestrian from the curb. "You are drunk and we are hungry," replied one of the leaders. The band finally broke up into small groups.

RUSHED
FILL
BY



"Great Scott, Woodrow! I've Been Up in the Air Almost Four Years!"

Reasons Why Wilson Should Be Defeated

BECAUSE, to cite Representative Fitzgerald, Democratic Chairman of the Appropriations Committee of the House, during his administration the Democratic Congress has been the most extravagant that has ever met in the capital.

BECAUSE he insists on his shipping bill—an indefensible piece of folly which would destroy such merchant marine as we now have.

BECAUSE, although he says "he kept us out of war," the story of Mexico, San Domingo and Hayti refutes him.

BECAUSE he runs anti-climaxes. He marches in only to march out again.

BECAUSE he signed the seamen's bill, which practically has wiped out shipping on the Pacific Coast.

BECAUSE he attempted to scuttle from the Philippines and was defeated only by twenty patriotic Democrats who voted with the Republicans of the House.

BECAUSE he appointed as Secretary of State William J. Bryan after denouncing him as a pest who should be "knocked into a cocked hat."

BECAUSE he made possible Villa, murderer of men and despoiler of women, and Carranza, the fatuous and futile "First Chief."

BECAUSE Wilson's text book statesmanship and grape-juice diplomacy have made the United States an international laughing stock.

BECAUSE he appointed "deserving Democrats" to the diplomatic corps, displacing experienced men at a time when it was essential to the foreign trade and honor of the United States to retain competent, experienced men.

BECAUSE he is incompetent to lead, and veers like a weather vane whenever a zephyr of public opinion seems to blow against him.

BECAUSE his "one-track mind" has too many turn-tables.

BECAUSE he lifted the embargo of arms so that the Mexican desperadoes have used American ammunition to murder American soldiers and civilians.

BECAUSE the promised "pitiless publicity" has been replaced by private, special, secret negotiations by personal agents and representatives, appointed by President Wilson without "the advice and consent of the Senate."

BECAUSE he reverses himself so rapidly that the entire country is sickened from the motion.

BECAUSE he is for free trade, direct taxes and an empty treasury—the same old Democratic trinity.

BECAUSE if the Payne-Aldrich law had been in operation in the last nine months of 1913 we would have collected \$91,656,161 more than we did under the Underwood law. It would have met the treasury deficits and have avoided war taxes. The foreigner selling in our market got the entire benefit of the \$91,656,161.

BECAUSE during the first ten months of the Wilson-Underwood law there were more unemployed being fed by charity than during any ten months in our history, excepting under the Wilson-Gorman act.

BECAUSE of his inconsistency on the immigration bill. In his "History of the American People," vol. 5, p. 213, he wrote: "The Chinese were more to be desired as workmen, if not as citizens, than most of the coarse crew that came crowding in every year at the Eastern ports."

BECAUSE he has not reduced, as he promised, the high cost of living, but has actually made it higher.

BECAUSE he was pledged to a single term by the Baltimore convention, but before the type was cold he was building up his fences for another.

BECAUSE, although posing as an advocate of civil service, every act of his as President in connection with civil service has been adverse to its principles, obstructive and destructive of its bonafide practice.



SEEK PROGRESSIVE AND LABOR VOTES ON FALSE CLAIMS

Democrats Posing as the Enactors of Legislation Which the Indisputable Facts Show to Be of Republican Origin.

AUTHORITY ON SOUND SOCIAL LAW CITES 11 GLARING CASES

Organized Labor Resents This Deception and Running True to Form Will in November as at Many Previous Elections Indignantly Smite Those Who Without Justice Lay Claim to Its Gratitude—Even the Much-Touted Federal Reserve Law is Based Entirely on the Statistical Research of a Republican Administration.

That "No class is more instant than labor to condemn and punish those who without foundation lay claim to its gratitude" is the assertion of John Williams, ex-commissioner of labor, apropos of certain false claims set forth by Vance McCormick, Democratic National Chairman, in behalf of his party.

Chairman McCormick caused to be published in the New York Times, on July 31, an appeal for Progressive and Labor support, based on "twenty measures enacted by Congress while President Wilson has been in the White House," and which he claims credit for the Wilson administration and asks Progressive approval. Commenting on this statement, the former Commissioner of Labor says:

"Students and promoters of sound social legislation will do well to examine this list for it contains a number of items of unusual interest.

"We may well believe that it was with a great deal of pride that Mr. McCormick contemplated the record of his party and that he drew a vivid mental picture of Progressives flocking to the support of Mr. Wilson because of the things claimed on behalf of this administration.

"It is a pity that in the interest of truth, which knows neither Democrat, Progressive nor Republican, we must now this remarkable statement. Nevertheless, it is our duty to call attention to the fact that in his effort to induce support for Mr. Wilson the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee has fallen into a glaring error. We have no desire to disparage the achievements of the Wilson administration, but we must enter emphatic protest against any attempt to pad the Record.

"Mr. McCormick claims 'twenty measures enacted by Congress while President Wilson has been in the White House.' This claim we dispute. More than one-half are measures enacted under a Republican administration and were approved by ex-President Taft, and for others the Democratic administration deserves no credit.

"Let anyone think that this is a groundless assertion we forthwith furnish the record which can easily be verified: From among the twenty pieces of legislation cited by Chairman McCormick, I select the following: (1) Eight hour law on government work. In effect March 1, 1913. Signed by Mr. Taft.

(2) Eight hour provision for post office clerks. In effect generally August 24, 1912.

(3) Eight hour provision applicable to the manufacture of ordnance for the government. In effect January 1, 1913. Signed by Mr. Taft.

(4) Children's Bureau. In effect April 9, 1912. Signed by Mr. Taft.

(5) Industrial Commission Law to investigate industrial relations. In effect August 23, 1912. Signed by Mr. Taft.

(6) The phosphorous match law. Enacted in 1912, effective as to the importation of white phosphorous matches January 1, 1913, and as to the manufacture of such matches July 1, 1913. Signed by Mr. Taft.

(7) The Department of Labor Law creating a department with a secretary who shall be a member of the President's Cabinet. In effect March 4, 1913. Signed by Mr. Taft.

(8) The Parcel Post Law. In effect January 1, 1913. Signed by Mr. Taft.

(9) The Federal Reserve Law which, while passed during this administration, is based entirely on the vast work of investigation and compilation done by the Monetary Commission, during the Taft Administration, and closely follows, except in certain details, the legislation recommended by that commission.

(10) The eight-hour law for the District of Columbia, was fathered and put through by a Republican, Senator La Follette.

The anti-trust law antedates the Cleveland Administration—although President Cleveland never enforced it. From time to time, as with all great legislative acts, it has been necessary to amend or add to it, and the anti-trust law of the Wilson Administration was merely such an amendment, a logical development of the original act.

(11) The Commerce Court was actually abolished during the Taft Administration, although it has not been demonstrated that its abolition was a wise step.

"Any statement hereafter emanating from Mr. McCormick will be subjected to the closest scrutiny. The errors in his first effort are inexcusable and can only arouse resentment among labor men and social workers. No class is more instant than labor to condemn and punish those who without foundation lay claim to its gratitude.

"Will Mr. McCormick explain his

padding of the Record?" (Signed) JOHN WILLIAMS, Ex-Commissioner of Labor, New York State.

LABOR VOTE NOT DELIVERABLE.

This is the Outstanding Fact Which Political Philosophers Deduce From the Defeat in Maine of Representative McGillivuddy.

From among the numerous lessons or conclusions which the political philosophers can draw from the Maine election one lesson or conclusion stands out more sharply defined than any other. It jumps at you.

The labor vote, for the sake of which the Poltrou Congress tarred and feathered itself with its own hands only a dozen days ago, is not deliverable by the traders who pretended to sell it.

This salient fact of the election is illustrated conspicuously in the Second Congress district. There are few places within the confines of our republic where labor is relatively stronger than in the city of Lewiston, the home city of Representative McGillivuddy, and he has made a specialty of it in his own political practice.

In the Second Maine, if anywhere, would there be indications of any return, in the shape of votes, for the surrender of Congress to the four Brotherhoods. After a campaign which might almost be called desperate in its effort to save McGillivuddy and one Democratic seat in the House from the Republican onset, Mr. McGillivuddy was defeated by an adverse plurality of nearly 400, whereas he had been elected to the Sixty-second Congress by a plurality of 1,389 and to the Sixty-third by 1,281.

"What is he?" asked Finnegan. "Sure at Indianapolis he said he was full of Anonymated Conservatism. What's that say? 'Tis the turn-table on the wan thrack mind. It kapes spinnin' round and round an' divil a man can tell f'what switch it will pick up. It dinnas itself. So ye dinnas where to lay for it."

"'Twas so wild the arranged freight ships. 'They're not warships,' he says, 'unless I change me mind,' he says, 'which I have,' he says, 'an' anyman who says so is a liar,' he says, 'but I refuse to discuss it,' he says, 'T'll pass the buck to Congress,' he says, 'only I won't,' he says, 'for 'tis no business of their's,' he says, 'though they must vote on the resolution,' he says, 'to show where they stand,' he says, 'Hince ye'll lay it on the table,' he says, 'an' thin they can't vote,' says Wudhrow to Stone.

"'I—I—thought I seen a fallacy,' says Stone, 'tuid like, but the Great Idylitist brung down his fist wid a tump.

"'Table the resolution,' says he, 'an' away goes Stone.

"'F'what does this mean?' axes the Sinit.

"'Gentlemen,' says Stone, 'weepin' bitterly, 'Ye can frisk me. But thin's the orders,' says Stone, 'an' if anyman ivir knew f'what it meant he's kper quiet about it."

"So wid the fightin' wurd. 'We're too proud to fight,' says this turrible man to a bunch iv just-overs at Philadelphia. 'Haw-Haw-Haw,' says the world (a laugh gets his goat, Jawn).

"'I was thinkin' iv somethin' I didn't say,' yells Wudhrow. 'Haw-Haw-Haw,' says the world, 'laughin' to split.

"'Be this an' be that 'Too Proud to Fight' has made the reppytashun iv Wudhrow. 'Tis like the Monroe Doctrine to Monroe, or Emanshapshun to Lincoln. 'Twas translated into ivry tongue. 'Tis better known than the twenty-third psalm, or the famous oration iv the Gyn-rod iv North Carliny. If an Ashantee poked another in the eye, he's give him the coon fr 'Are Ye Too Proud to Fight' an' they'd both laugh before they wait to the fure.

All the recruitin' signs abroad had it an 'the shame wid bring three recruits, where 'Tipperary' or rum wid bring wan. 'Oh, won't ye plaze stop laughin'?' says Wudhrow, but they laughed the more. So he stods Jim Ham Lew- is to explain. He's called Ham by reason he's so fond of pork.

"'Three thousand years agone,' says Jim Ham, 'or maybe less,' says he, 'an' ould Dago said 'Nou Dinny Carey win Kerry' (or the like o' that, Jawn). It means not to have a chip on yer shoulder.

"'Nou Dinny Carey win Kerry,' says Jim Ham, 'an' Julius Sayer,' says he, 'an' Tolny Philadelphia,' says he, 'an' the Earl iv Chateam,' says Jim, 'an' William Halth Seward,' says Ham, 'an' a lot more I forget,' says Ham, 'who felt the same way,' says Jim, 'although he says, 'they nivr said so,' says Jim Ham An' Jawn, they shut the dures the way the people wudden't see the Sinit lose its dignity."

"'Now,' says he, 'how, I ax ye, cud the Prisdint know that the cultured Christian audience,' he says, 'iv immigrants,' says he, 'wud fail to grasp the noosance,' says Jim Ham An' Jawn, they shut the dures the way the people wudden't see the Sinit lose its dignity."

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"'Well,' said Malumphy, 'the single thrack mind gets nowhere, I'm thinkin'."

"'Th' gauge is none too broad,' replied his friend, 'an' the thrack's heavy,' he added.

"'Nou Dintcare' est Vincere.

ANSWER: EIGHT HOURS, NOT EIGHT YEARS.

(Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Herald.)

BAR HARBOR, Me., Monday.

To the Editor of the Herald:—Maine's answer to Wilson:—"Eight hours, but not eight years."—A Former Progressive.

HUGHES' LABOR RECORD.

When Mr. Gompers, remembering only that he is a Democrat and forgetting that he is a leader of organized labor, ventured to assert that Mr. Hughes is unfriendly to labor because he concurred in the unanimous decision in the Danbury hatters' case, he ventured on very thin ice. The Chicago Tribune promptly reminds him that an honest judge must apply the law as he thinks it is, not as he thinks it ought to be; and asks him to tell those who look to him for political advice something about the record of Mr. Hughes as Governor. Read what the Legislative Labor News, the official organ of the New York Federation of Labor, said editorially when Mr. Hughes left the Governor's chair at Albany for his place on the supreme court. Here it is:

"Now that Gov. Hughes has retired from politics and ascended to a place on the highest judicial tribunal in the world, the fact can be acknowledged without hurting anybody's political corns that he was the greatest friend of labor laws that ever occupied the Governor's chair at Albany. During his two terms he has signed fifty-six labor laws, including among them the best labor laws ever enacted in this or any state.

"He also urged the enactment of labor laws in his messages to the Legislature, even going so far as to place the demand for a labor law in one of his messages to an extra session of the Legislature.

"Only 162 labor laws have been enacted in this state since its erection in 1777—in 133 years. One-third of these, exceeding in quality all of the others, have been enacted and signed during Gov. Hughes' terms of three years and nine months."

Let organized labor take to heart what the Chicago Tribune says on this point: "Mr. Hughes is no demagogue and no visionary. He is a man of courage and conscience, and if labor cannot confide in its cause to condemn and punish those who without foundation lay claim to its gratitude.

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FINNEGAN'S PHILOSOPHY

Single Track Minds.

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'BEATEN GOOD AND PLENTY'

Champ Clark Sees No Rainbows in Maine Result.

"We got whipped, and I guess that is all I will say about the Maine election," said Speaker Champ Clark. "We got beaten good and plenty."

If President Wilson were really earnest in telling the suffrage women "I come to fight for you," he would have put a suffrage measure through Congress by the same stop-watch method that he used to force the railway wage increase bill through.

HOME OF THE BRAVE.

"This is the land of the free, and the home of the brave, and if it ceases to be the home of the brave it will soon cease to be the land of the free."

Charles E. Hughes in a Speech Delivered at Pittsburg, N. Y.

Here is reason enough why Mr. Wilson should be defeated. Why should Mr. Hughes be preferred? Clifford Pinchot, the Progressive, answers, giving facts to support his statement: "Hughes is a man of his word. . . . I cannot vote for Wilson because I cannot trust him. He does not do what he says. Hughes does. Therefore my choice is Hughes."

Shadow Laws, as a residence for the next few weeks, will give its occupant an opportunity to get accustomed to the after-election gloom.

What has become of the old-fashioned man who used to say of President Wilson: "Yes, he does make mistakes, but I believe he's sincere."

Villa says he hears us no groans. Well, why should he? Haven't we always treated him as a perfect gentleman?